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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Khalid Hassan Tari, et al.,

No. CV-24-03021-PHX-DWL

Plaintiffs,

## ORDER

V.

Progressive Corporation, et al.,

## Defendants.

The parties have filed a stipulation to amend the case caption, in which the parties state that “Progressive Corporation and Progressive Casualty Company were incorrectly named as defendants in this lawsuit, and that the proper defendant to this action is Progressive Direct Insurance Company.” (Doc. 10.)

This request will be denied without prejudice. Had Plaintiffs named a single nonexistent “Progressive” defendant in the complaint and merely used the wrong verbiage to name that defendant, it might be possible to correct the error in the manner proposed in the stipulation. 5A Charles Alan Wright and Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1321 (4th ed. 2020) (reasons that might justify amending a case caption include “an erroneous designation of the capacity in which a party is suing or being sued, or the identification of something that is not a legal entity”). But here, Plaintiffs named two different “Progressive” entities and the parties’ stipulation doesn’t specify whether one or both is a real entity (as opposed to a misnomer for the entity that everybody now agrees should be the correct defendant, “Progressive Direct Insurance

1 Company”). On this record, the Court will not amend the caption. *Paatalo v. First Am.*  
 2 *Title Co. of Montana*, 2014 WL 858999, \*2 (D. Mont. 2014) (“there is a difference  
 3 between correcting a misnomer and changing a party”) (internal quotation marks and  
 4 citation omitted). At any rate, a caption change is generally unnecessary. *See, e.g.*,  
 5 *Hoffman v. Halden*, 268 F.2d 280, 303 (9th Cir. 1959), *overruled on other grounds*  
 6 by *Cohen v. Norris*, 300 F.2d 24 (9th Cir. 1962) (“[T]he caption of an action is only the  
 7 handle to identify it.”); *Hoemke v. Macy’s W. Stores LLC*, 2020 WL 5229194, \*1 (D.  
 8 Ariz. 2020) (“There is very little case law regarding the legal standard for amending a  
 9 caption, and no federal or local rule governs caption amendments. In the absence of  
 10 authority to the contrary, it appears that whether to amend a case caption is within the  
 11 Court’s discretion and should be based on factors such as promoting clarity and avoiding  
 12 confusion. Obvious reasons for requiring that a caption be maintained consistently  
 13 throughout the entirety of an action include organizational matters, ease of reference, and  
 14 case cohesion for posterity. . . . For this reason, the Court does not generally grant  
 15 motions to amend the caption of a case each time a defendant is dismissed (e.g., after a  
 16 defendant succeeds on a Rule 12(b) motion) during the course of litigation, as it would be  
 17 confusing for the case name to continually change as the litigation unfolds.”) (citations  
 18 omitted); Wright & Miller § 1321 (“The caption is not determinative as to the identity of  
 19 the parties to the action, the district court’s personal jurisdiction over the defendant, or its  
 20 subject matter jurisdiction over the claims.”).

21 Rule 21 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows the Court to “add or drop a  
 22 party” “at any time, on just terms,” in response to a motion or stipulation or *sua sponte*.  
 23 Because the parties agree that Progressive Direct Insurance Company is the only “proper  
 24 defendant to this action,” (Doc. 10), the Court will drop Progressive Corporation and  
 25 Progressive Casualty Company and add Progressive Direct Insurance Company.

26 If Progressive Corporation and Progressive Casualty Company do not exist and  
 27 never have existed, the parties may choose to renew their request for a caption change, if  
 28 they so desire. Although the Court reiterates that such a change would have no legal

1 significance, the Court also recognizes that having the proper party named in the caption  
2 is viscerally satisfying, though legally inconsequential. At this early stage of the  
3 litigation, the interest in case cohesion is diminished and the change would not cause  
4 confusion. *Cf. Cirba Inc. v. VMware, Inc.*, 2022 WL 16527230, \*3 (D. Del. 2022)  
5 (updating the caption at a “late juncture” in the case would not “promote clarity or  
6 efficiency”). However, if either Progressive Corporation or Progressive Casualty  
7 Company exists or existed at one time, the Court will not entertain a renewed request to  
8 amend the caption.

9 As a separate matter, the Notice of Removal fails to adequately establish that the  
10 Court has subject-matter jurisdiction. The Court has an independent obligation to ensure  
11 that it does. *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 583 (1999). Pursuant to  
12 Rule 12(h)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “[i]f the court determines at any  
13 time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.”

14 Diversity jurisdiction exists when there is complete diversity of citizenship  
15 between the plaintiff and the defendants and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000,  
16 exclusive of interests and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332. A controversy meets this requirement  
17 when “all the persons on one side of it are citizens of different states from all the persons  
18 on the other side.” *Strawbridge v. Curtiss*, 7 U.S. 267 (1806).

19 The Notice of Removal adequately alleges that Plaintiffs are citizens of Arizona  
20 and New Mexico. (Doc. 1 ¶ 2.) As to its own citizenship, Defendant alleges that it is “a  
21 foreign corporation with its principal place of business in . . . Ohio.” (*Id.*) This is  
22 inadequate. A corporation, whether incorporated in a state of the United States or in a  
23 foreign country, is “deemed a citizen of its place of incorporation and the location of its  
24 principal place of business.” *Nike, Inc. v. Comercial Iberica de Exclusivas Deportivas, S.A.*, 20 F.3d 987, 990 (9th Cir. 1994). Defendant must affirmatively allege its place of  
25 incorporation. *Star Ins. Co. v. West*, 2010 WL 3715155, \*1 (D. Ariz. 2010) (“[T]he  
26 Notice of Removal fails to properly allege the citizenship of the plaintiffs in that it merely  
27 states that they ‘are foreign corporations, with its/their principal place of business in  
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1 Michigan and Minnesota.’ Such a jurisdictional allegation is insufficient as a matter of  
2 law since a corporation is a citizen both of the state by which it is incorporated and the  
3 state where it has its principal place of business, and a notice of removal must  
4 affirmatively allege both states.”); *Fifty Assocs. v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 446 F.2d  
5 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1970) (“The facts must be alleged from which it may be determined  
6 of which state, or states, the corporation is ‘deemed’ to be a citizen—i.e. the state in  
7 which it was incorporated and the state in which it has its principal place of business.”).

8 Accordingly,

9 **IT IS ORDERED** that the parties’ stipulation (Doc. 10) is **denied without**  
10 **prejudice.**

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 21, Progressive Corporation  
12 and Progressive Casualty Company are **dropped** and Progressive Direct Insurance  
13 Company is **added**. The Clerk of Court is directed to update the docket (but not to  
14 amend the case caption).

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Progressive Direct Insurance Company shall  
16 file an amended notice of removal properly stating a jurisdictional basis for this action  
17 within 14 days of the date of this order.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if Progressive Direct Insurance Company fails  
19 to file an amended notice of removal within 14 days, the Clerk of Court shall remand this  
20 action to state court without further notice.

21 Dated this 19th day of November, 2024.

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Dominic W. Lanza  
United States District Judge